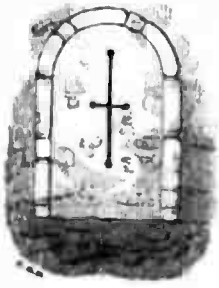
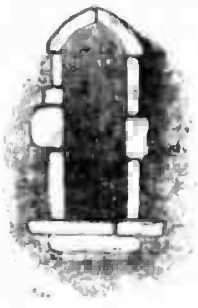
ILLUSTRATIONS OF ANOMALIES IN EARLY ARCHITECTURE.



WINDOW, OXFORD CASTLE.



WINDOW, HEADBOURN WORTHY.

STANTON LACY CHURCH.

WINDOW, CAISTOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

DOOR, STANTON LACY.

this system occurs, at both of which places the towers rise in stages, diminishing as they rise, and forming separate divisions or stories, marked also by the horizontal bands of perpent stone, from which the superior portions of the building alternately spring.

This mode of construction was clearly borrowed from the Romans, who, as is sufficiently known, employed bonding courses of brick, running parallel with the ground, to strengthen their walls, so that the inferior materials used in the intervening space might become more effectually tied together.

The Romans, as may be observed in all their military buildings now remaining in England, used their bonding courses horizontally; the Anglo-Saxons used them perpendicularly. At Pevensey there are courses of tile laid flat, at fixed intervals; at Earl's Barton there are perpent stones placed upright, also at fixed intervals. The object of both was the same; namely, to supply the want of good building materials by such materials as would hold them best together; and the English masons, placing these large blocks of Shelly oolite or Barnack rag (for Earl's Barton is supplied with this Shelly oolite from that distance), had merely to fill in the rubble between them, much in the same manner as brickwork is used in timber-framed houses.

The talus table of Colchester castle is geologically of this formation, and, owing to the want of native materials, the architect used the Roman bricks he found in such abundance on the spot, both for coigns and bonds, in the same way as they were used in the castle church at Dover, and in nearly all the town churches of Colchester, and in several of the neighbourhood.

This being, as I conceive, the origin of long and short work, and its primary intention, I come next to consider two varieties that are observable, which shews that, taken by itself, it furnishes no criterion of early date.

Long and short work is, first, that used for coigning; secondly, that used for upright bonding, and appearing like strips on the face of the wall.

Of the former kind there are examples in the towers at Barnack, Earl's Barton, Brigstock, and Green's Norton, and in the nave and chancel at Wittering. Of the latter kind, they may be seen at Barnack, Earl's Barton, and Stowe Nine churches, all in Northamptonshire; also at Sompting, in Sussex, Headbourn Worthy, in Hampshire, and Stanton Lacy, in Shropshire. At each of these four last-mentioned places, the long and short differs from the previous examples at Barnack, Brigstock, Earl's Barton, and Wittering. The difference may be thus described. In the Northamptonshire churches the long and short work is an important member of the angle of the towers, whilst the short stone considerably projects beyond the line of the long one: in the other examples both long and short stones are in the same line.

Of the second kind of long and short, namely, that used for perpendicular bonds,

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